Editor Challenges Thurmond - P. 4

OSCEOLA

Henry Eichel
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Room 704
Columbia, S.C. 29201

South Carolina's Newsweekly *December 16, 1977* *cents*

Tractors plow the streets of Columbia as part of an effort to emphasize the plight of the nation's farmers.

Farmers Hope to Reap Profit

By Marian Marsh

Saturday, the farmers came to Columbia, and it was more fun than when the elephants came to town. The farmers came from every South Carolina county, and they paraded down Assembly Street and circled the State House like a giant wagon train.

Their aim was to demonstrate their very economic grievances to the politicians and to their city cousins who consume the food they produce.

They came in tractors, mostly, and it was an impressive rural invasion. Estimates of the number of tractors varied from 1,500 to 4,000.

Clearly, there were more tractors than anyone knew what to do with. One state trooper said that traffic was backed up for miles on roads leading into Columbia. On Highway 321, tractors lined up for seven miles.

There were tractors of all kinds, shapes and colors. Small blue Ford tractors, medium-sized John Deere 4430's and large John Deare 8630's. There were Massey Ferguson's, Internationals, all kinds. Some of the tractors were so large and cumbersome they resembled earth-moving equipment.

Pickups and vans drove in the tractorcade, too. It was a CB crowd and a carnival atmosphere.

The farmers drove the tractors, but many of the wives and sons and daughters rode with them.

Other farm folks huddled on the terraces of the State House grounds in the frigid temperatures. They were warmly dressed and they had blankets for the small children who huddled in the cold.

State troopers and a few city slickers watched this absolutely incredible procession in amazement. It was as exciting as if the Martians had landed and as strange. Who would have dreamed it? A giant traffic jam in dowtown Columbia caused by thousands of tractors?

The crowd was a study in contrasts and incongruities. Only this time, the city dudes stood out with their styled hairdos and smart city clothes. This was a flannel-shirt crowd. Leather jackets, calloused hands. It was as friendly as a county fair and as jovial, but there was also a robust, earnest quality about the whole spectacle. It was clear the farmers meant business.

Bud Bowers, a young farmer from Luray, said the farmers want 100 per cent parity tied to law. They also want collective bargaining rights and they want to put farmers on the USDA board.

Bowers said that farmers only make two and three-fourths cents on a loaf of bread that retails for 63 cents. He said farmers can't afford to raise wheat, soy beans and corn and lose money. He feels farmers may have to get into the marketing in order to get a fair shake. Under the present system, the middlemen and the manipulators make the profit, and the farmers who produce the product is left out he says.

(continued on page four)

sports

Marathon Dates Set

By Herb Buhl

It's been some time since the Carolina basketball team has pulled off a legitimate upset but that is what they did Saturday in defeating Clemson 72-66.

Carolina controlled the tempo of the game from the start and kept Clemson from untracking its fast break offense which had been averaging over 100 points a game coming into the contest. U.S.C. has now won the last twelve games between the two teams and sets up an interesting rematch at Clemson, January 7.

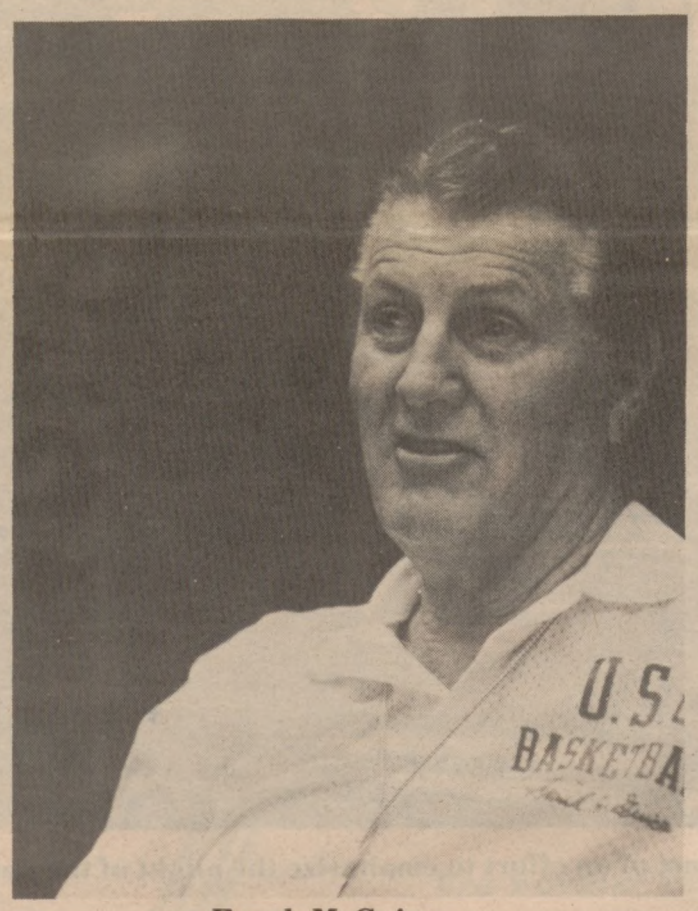
Not only was it an important win for a basically young Carolina team but it was very satisfying for supporters of the basketball program to see the Coliseum filled to the rafters again with an enthusiastic crowd. It brought back many memories of the A.C.C. competition which Carolina basketball fans enjoyed so much. Following the game, Gilloon and others on the team expressed satisfaction in their performance. They obviously had to take pride in the fact that they played well against an A.C.C. competitor. After hearing about A.C.C. competition for so long, they had to enjoy going nose-to-nose with that kind of competition and coming away with a victory. They clearly demonstrated that they could play against A.C.C. competition.

On Monday evening, U.S.C. played the number one ranked team in the nation, Kentucky. The final score was 84-65, but the game was much closer as Carolina was within 10 points much of the second half. As in the Clemson game, Carolina controlled the tempo of the game with a ball control offense. Gilloon continued to demonstrate that he can control the tempo of a ballgame. In addition, he has improved his shooting touch over the last two games. Doyle, who finished with 16 points at Kentucky, has also improved his accuracy from the field over the last two games. He hit for 70 per cent from the floor (7-10) mostly on long-range shots.

Kentucky had everything going for them at gametime. They were at home before 23,472 fans in a game which had to have tremendous significance. The legendary Adolf Rupp, the baron of basketball and Kentucky's coach for 42 years, died on Saturday night. There is no doubt that Kentucky wanted a win 'for the gipper'. As Coach Hall told his team, "I told our players in the locker room that this was an historic moment they would remember all their lives. It was a night on which we would not have wanted to have been beaten." Still the Gamecocks were in the game most of the way. McGuire's use of all of his players seems to be paying dividends. They gain experience each game and their marked improvement was apparent at Kentucky. Kenny Reynolds, for one, has already seen more action this year than he did all of last year. He responded in the Clemson game with crucial free throws in the second half to preserve Carolina's lead.

At Kentucky, Reynolds saw action early and finished with nine points (9 of 11) from the free throw line. It's interesting that Carolina seems to shoot better on the road than they do at times at home. They shot very well in the loss to Kentucky: 71% in the first half and 59% for the game. It was still a loss for Carolina, but considering that last year Kentucky came to Columbia and won by 32 points, the team's improvement is obvious.

Two future Carolina opponents continue to hold on to lofty national rankings this week. Notre Dame (6-0) is ranked number two and Marquette (4-0) follows at the number three spot in both basketball polls. The A.C.C. is represented by North Carolina (5-1) at the fourth position and Maryland (5-1) at eighteenth.



Frank McGuire

Over 400 men and women from across the nation are expected in Columbia Feb. 4 to run in the second annual Carolina Marathon, says to Jim LaBonte of the U.S. Department of Health and Environmental Control's (DHEC) Office of Physical Fitness.

"We are expecting several of the top women runners from the Atlanta area as well as many participants from South Carolina," LaBonte says. "The marathon is open to men and women of all ages. Last year we had 173 participants."

The 1977 male winner was Benji Burden, 23, of Atlanta, who ran the 26.3 miles in two hours, 19 minutes, three seconds. The top woman runner was Lisa Lorrain, 21, also of Atlanta, whose time was two hours, 51 minutes, 13 seconds. They will return this year.

The ages of last year's racers ranged from 10 years, to 56 years.

The 1978 Carolina Marathon will start at 9 a.m., February 4, at the corner of Sumter and Lady Streets. Runners will follow the same course as last year.

Entry deadline for the marathon is Jan. 20. Forms and further information are available from the Office of Physical Fitness, S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control, 2600 Bull St., Columbia, 29201 or by calling 758-7956.

cinema

Atlantic I, 3220 Two Notch Road, 786-0790.
"Sweet Throat", "China Charity Ball" rated X.
Atlantic II, 3220 Two Notch Road, 786-0790
"Night after Night", "More" Rated X.
Bush River Cinemas, Bush River Mall, 798-6092.
I "Jaws" - the last release. Rated PG.
II "The Cassandra Crossing" rated R.
III "Wizards" - Animated Fantasy film rated PG.
IV. "Raggedy Ann & Andy" Rated G Matinee only "The Late Show" - Evenings only.

Miracle Theatre, 1229 Main Street, 765-0282.
"Telefon" - Charles Bronson spy thriller 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, and 9:45. Rated PG.
Palmetto Theatre, 1417 Main St. 765-0282.
"Smokey & the Bandit" with Burt Reynolds and Jackie Gleason.
Richland Mall I Theatre, Richland Mall. 782-2228.
"Magic Pony" G rated family Entertainment.
Richland Mall II, Richland Mall 782-2228.
"Oh God!" John Denver and George Burns.

events

"Sea Island Song," Stage South's fall production, will be performed at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. Dec. 19-23 at Physicians Auditorium, Charleston. All seats are $1.50.

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A collection of 23 lithographs, lead reliefs and screen prints by Jasper Johns, a native South Carolinian, will be on display until January 29 at the Columbia Museum of Art. The museum is also displaying a colleciton of pritns is also displaying a collection of prints by other artists from John's collection.

***

Two hundred greeting cards from famous people will be on display at the Carolinian Library until Jan. 8. The cards, which come from 23 collections in the library, span a period of nearly 100 years.

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trb from Washington

It's a Sunday like any other. Going on Christmas. Brown packages hidden in closets. Outside brisk and snappy. Children go to Sunday School. Newspapers jammed with advertisements. All about the new upsweep hairdo. Wanamakers advertised white shirts at two dollars (regular two-fifty and three dollar values-better come early.) Morning news pretty good: Russians counter-attacking around Moscow; maybe they'll hold out after all. After lunch the telephone rings. And it's never, ever, to be the same again...

"Hey heard the news? The Japs have bombed Pearl Harbor!"
"No You're crazy. Hey Ernestine..."

Everybody of my era knows where they heard the news December 7, 1941. Try us out. That's what separates generations. The stadium was crowded to watch the Redskins and at the half the loudspeaker began to blare. Will Lieutenant General Smith call his office? There's a telephone call for Commander Russell! It went on and on Veteran *New York Times* photographer George Tames wondered what was up; called his office; got the news. He went to the Japanese Embassy; iron gates barred; a gray white smoke rising from burning papers in the rear. There was a two-way traffic jam on Massachusetts Avenue of cars gawking at the embassy.

It's an anniversary to remember not because a war started but because a madness ended—isolationism. I have a personal feeling because I was one of the gawky boys who volunteered in Mr. Wilson's dream to make the world safe for democracy. We won; there was the exhilaration of the Armistice, and then the Lodge fight against the League. Wilson forlornly asked the nation to remember the "dear ghosts" of boys left on Flanders Field. There was a majority, never two-thirds majority, for the League. Soon the whole crusade was derided. The Nye committee said it was all a plot by munitions makers.

Senate Isolationists defeated the World Court, too. Again there was a majority, 52 to 36, but this was seven short of two-thirds. Borah and Johnson left the Senate chamber laughing and rejoicing.

Isolationism came down through t[h]e start of World War II. It weakened when England fought alone and when Hitler madly attacked his surprised partner Stalin. But Colonel Lindbergh wrote an open letter to Americans through *Collier's:* France was defeated too, if it joined the fray. No distinction between Hitler's and Churchhill's moral aims.

On Thursday, December 4, three days before Pearl Harbor, the isolationist *Chicago Tribune and Washington Times Herald* published a top-secret US position paper laying out logistic and supply plans for an imagined invasion of Germany with five million Americans in 1943. It was the kind of thing all war offices prepare, but the newspapers charged it showed a Roosevelt plot.

And so the day of trial came, 36 years ago. Most of it still is quite incredible.

It is incredible because we had broken the Japanese code and never should have let the suprise occur. A little Army officer who was a demon at cryptography had unscrambled the imperial code under "Operation Magic" and was giving the Army, Navy and State Departments translations of Tokyo war orders before the Japanese troops got them. We knew an attack was coming. Where, we didn't know. We knew that Japan had sent a so-called "peace emissary to Washington to fool us and mask the suprise, and we played along with it: it was a double game make-believe. We had warned Army and Navy commanders November 24 of a probable attack; we had sent a more urgent warning November 27. But mental blockage is more powerful than reality; the attack would be on Malava Dutch East Indies, Philippines, Guam—not Hawaii.

Then the following funny mishaps occured. Tokyo dispatched a 14-part message to the Japanese embassy in Washington December 6 of which the first 13 parts were decoded for the State Deparment before the Japs got them. "This means war," FDR said solemnly to Harry Hopkins as he ate dinner from a tray. There might still be hope in the 14th section, however. Oddly enough the Japanese transmitters called it a day before sending the 14th section, which had the sting in it (though it didn't mention Pearl Harbor.) They sent it in the next morning. General Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, didn't get the 14th section till he came in from a Sunday horseback ride at 11:30. He sent another alert then.

More curiosities occurred. A Japanese midget submarine was detected about 3:50 am off Pearl Harbor. The US minesweeper *Condor* took action. But it didn't report the incident till 6 am.

Electronic equipment picked up Japanese planes winging to attack at 7 am just as super-sensitive electronic equipment is supposed to do. The watch officer didn't do anything; it must be a flight of American B-17's.

General Marshall decided to send his Sunday alert to US commanders; contact with Hawaii had temporarily been interupted, so he used Western Union and RCA cables. The crucial message was delayed hours in transmission. Finally a motocycle courier started out with it in Hawaii to military headquarters. Unaccountably bombs began to fall and he jumped into a ditch.

As background to all of the above, the Hawaii commanders, Admiral Kimmel and General Short, were barely on speaking terms from inter-service jealousy: the big battleships were tied up two-by-two for fear of sabotage. The airplanes were on the ground. Anti-aircraft guns were wrongly placed and there was no effective air patrol by either service. Absolute surprise. The Pacific fleet was cancelled out—eight battleships and three cruisers sunk or disabled.

Yes, I remember the day. I went to the White House and stayed—until 1 a.m. A crisp night, nearly freezing trucks with early Christmas trees coming down Pennsylvania Avenue, a misty moon climbing the trees over the old bronze cannon in Lafayette Park. Cabinet meeting at 8:30; Congressional leaders at nine.

We went out to stand on the front portico of the White House—a little stone stage among the colums. One senator was Hiram Johnson. (Borah, who called it a "phony war" was dead). Johnson looked straight ahead, didn't speak to us or we to him. We were awed.

Behind the iron rails on the Avenue a little crowd looked in at us. It tried to sing the "Star Spangled Banner."

Correction

Osceola apologizes for any confusion readers may have experienced with last week's front page article on the National Women's Conference by Merry Bateman. During production, a mix-up occured with the layout. Some portions of Ms. Bateman's article were put in the wrong place.

Please note that all material on page four should immediately follow the end of the first column on page one. The second column on page one continues after this for the remainder of the article.

OSCEOLA

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letters

To the Editor:

I have some good news for both detractors and fans of the former "Ed Meadows" column in the "old" Osceola. Those who felt the column was just too nasty, abrasive, chauvinistic, honest and contrary to Fundamentalist Doctrine--will be pleased to know that I'm getting my just desserts. I'm moving permanently to the epicenter of sin, New York City. On the other hand, those who enjoyed the column will be pleased to know they'll now be able to read my article in **Fortune** magazine. I've accepted a position as an associate editor of **Fortune,** starting in January.

Adios, amigos.

Sincerely,
Edward Meadows

Dear Americans,

We must pay the piper. We're as wasteful with energy as the prodigal son was with money. Especially at Christmas. It takes trees and power to make those gift boxes we throw away. It takes elecctricity for our friends to use those electric canopeners we give. And the Christmas lights we hang around our eves. Necessary?

We aren't wasteful only at Christmas. We needlessly use energy to heat rooms we aren't wasteful only at Christmas. We needlessly use energy to heat rooms we aren't using and keep our thermostats at 75 degrees in the winter and 65 degrees in the summer. We burn lights throughout the house although we're not omnipresent. The TV plays whether we watch it or not....

Our resources and currenct energy supplies are not infinite and we must pay the piper.

Jan Fulcher

Everytime Pavlov Enters Our Restaurant

. . .He drools.

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W.W. Mims

Editor Plans Write-In Campaign

By Nancy M. Higgins

It is sheer coincidence, says W.W. Mims, that he declared his write-in candidacy for the U.S. Senate at the same time American farmers were planning to go on strike.

But Mims and the farmers have similar goals. They want better treatment for residents of the rural areas of the United States.

It is the rural areas, not the cities, which have "undergone the most drastic change in this century," Mims says. At the same time he believes the federal government has helped the urban areas at the expense of the less-populated parts of the country.

Mims is in a position to know what he's talking about. A native of Edgefield County, he has been editor of the Edgefield Advertiser, the oldest newspaper in the state, since 1937.

To get to Edgefield, a visitor has to leave I-20 and travel a winding road through 16 miles of farms, peach orchards and villages. Occasionally, a large, ante-bellum-style house suggests Edgefield County was important to South Carolina during a time when most of the United States was rural.

The Advertiser's office is across the square from the county courthouse, a courthouse from which Col. William Travis is said to have left for Texas and the Alamo.

The office itself is small. Some dust has settled over stacks of office supplies and maps. It is a modest operation but one in which Mims takes a great deal of pride. "I still wouldn't take a million dollars for the Edgefield Advertiser," he says.

Mims, a youthful 66, likes to talk. He will tell you about the history of Edgefield and about his successful suit against local businessmen who organized a boycott against the Advertiser. He's even willing to say a word or two about his checkered past. (Mims has run for the state Senate twice and the state House of Representatives once. In his 1972 write-in campaign for the U.S. Senate, he flew a loop over the State House in a small airplane.)

But now he's most interested in talking about his race for the Senate and the reasons he is running. He brushes aside the idea that a write-in candidate has little chance of winning a seat in the Senate. After all, he points out, Strom Thurmond was originally elected as a write-in candidate. "I have no thought of following in his footsteps. I'm opposing him," he emphasizes. Thurmond comes from the same part of South Carolina Mims does. "Unlike Sen. Thurmond, I've been here all these years and I've observed what has happened in the southeast."

The problems of the area have become worse because the federal government has interfered with individual rights, he believes. "When the government tries to reach for a blanket solution for all problems, they won't solve any of them," he says.

"I intend to tell the people exactly what's been done to them. This revolution that is destroying the hopes of the individual and the family, the right to accumulate property, was not brought about by the will of the American people," Mims says. He plans to tell the voters how the federal government did it.

"You might quote me as saying, 'America, the land of beginning again, is now faced with problems that are invented in Washington that absolutely no one, no group, no party, has a solution to. I've seen them all developing since the late 1920's.'"

These problems, Mims says, have been both created and dealt with by national planning. They leave the individual "totally dependent on the artifices of political leadership," he says. "I'm going to tell them how to get out of this trap."

He says his position on government welfare programs hasn't changed since the 1930's. "The more money that is provided by the government, the more it attracts the type of citizen who sees money as the ultimate beneficence."

Mims wants to see a return to simpler values. "The land and children are the great values of our society. The land is renewable as a value without end and, of course, children are our dream of perpetuating a better life," he says.

One thing Mims will try to do if he is elected is write an amendment to the U.S. Constitution which would give every county in every state equal representation in that state's general assembly. This, he says, would be a return to the "Jeffersonian concept" that the smallest bit of land is entitled to sovereignty. Mims calls the U.S. Supreme Court's 1964 "one man, one vote" ruling "the most destructive thing the Supreme Court has ever done." He believes the decision has lessened the power of the votes of people who live in rural areas and has put them in a position where they have to move to urban areas if they want political power.

Mims admires President Jimmy Carter and calls Carter's support of human rights "splendid."

"I would like to go to Washington and help President Carter, a fellow Southerner with very much the same background that I have, to revitalize the character of this nation and would advocate, I believe with his endorsement, a fundamental program to solve the problems of this country, achieve a beginning again and lead the world by precept and example," he says.

Mims refuses to elaborate on this program. "I don't want to reveal my plans in advance. I will reserve these things to the proper time (later in his campaign). If this makes anyone curious, so much the better. Maybe they'll want to hear what I have to say."

He says he has been asked more than once if his campaign for the Senate is a "serious" one. Does he really hope to be elected or is he just a political gadfly who would like to give Strom Thurmond a hard time?

"My concern (for rural America) is very sincere. It comes out of a devotion that I really can't explain, a mental picture, or feeling, I have for the great people of this old county that I have known," he says.

"My concern is getting my message across to the people. Let them evaluate what I have to say and what all the other candidates have to say."

Mims is willing to abide by the decision the people make. He was certainly delighted to abide by a decision made last May by the people on a jury. The U.S. District Court awarded him $151,500 in damages after deciding the Edgefield Advertiser was the victim of an illegal boycott by advertisers.

The whole thing started back in 1967, he says. At that time, Edgefield County was declared eligible for federal economic development funds. These funds were to be used for a water system which would serve the entire county. The plans for the system called for water to be pumped from a point on the Savannah River 40 miles below Edgefield.

Mims, and other residents, felt there might be a better way to design the system and went into federal court to ask the court to require another hearing on it. They lost in court. When they said they would appeal the decision, the boycott of the Advertiser was organized.

The purpose of the boycott, Mims says, "was to quiet its (the Advertiser's) voice, which (action) was unconstitutional, besides the fact that it violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Act."

Mims filed suit in the U.S. District Court to break the boycott. At that time, he says, the boycotters should have given up. "Instead of being repentant, they set about to destroy the paper by every form of persistent opposition." He says the boycott cost him about 95 percent of the advertising in the newspaper.

The case was dismissed in the district court in Columbia. Mims then appealed to the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va. The appellate court sent it back to the district court for trial. Although the trial ended in May, Mims says he is still waiting for a final decision about the amount of court costs and attorneys fees from Judge Soloman Blatt.

The "final culmination" of the situation is that the water system is now having serious financial problems, he says. "Now," he emphasizes, "I have been proved as being right. This is a newspaper that used its freedom to protect the public from a typical political boondoggle. It was even illegally boycotted and won a victory over the boycott and was exonerated for its opposition" to the water system.

Despite the court's decision, Mims says the boycott continues. But he has begun to rebuild the staff. He has hired a reporter in addition to the cameraman-pressman who was with him throughout the boycott.

W.W. Mims

The Advertiser, he says, has never made much money. But Mims wants to continue to use it "to rebuild the county so that I can at the same time rebuild the prospects for my newspaper."

"Everything that's small in this country is now being given an inferior place," he says. "Every little guy, every little paper, every little town is a second class entity." W.W. Mims is out to change that.

Farmers

(Continued from page one)

Earlier in the morning, a group of farmers met with Gov. Edwards to ask for his help in relieving their plight. Edwards offered the farmers his sympathy and promised to do what he could for them in Washington.

The meeting between the farmers and the governor had a light-hearted country-store kind of quality. There was a lot of kidding around, despite the seriousness of the farmer's demands. Johnny Gramling, Jr. of Orangeburg pointed out to the governor, who is an oral surgeon, that farmers and dentists had a lot in common, "We both live from hand to mouth."

At another point in the discussion, Gov. Edwards jokingly asked if the farmers planned to use those helicopters flying outside to spray the politicians with DDT.

December 13 is the date set by farmers for a strike, if it comes to that. "We're going to cut the key off," one spokesman said. The strike would mean no planting, a complete halt to production.

Gov. Edwards asked the farmers to keep the demonstration peaceful, sober and responsible. He said he did not believe in strikes, but he recognized the farmers' troubles and promised to do what he could.

The rally at the State House was one of 40 held across the nation. Farmers are prohibited from organizing by the Sherman Anti-trust law. Johnny Gramling pointed out that this was a grass roots movement. It was started in the midwest by six farmers and their wives, and is called the American Agriculture movement.

In South Carolina, the farmers' movement got started in Allendale, chiefly through the efforts of John E. Kirkland and Robert Connelly.

Connelly, who presented the governor with a cap reading, "American Agriculture, Strike '77," told the group in the governor's conference room that he lost $250,000 last year on his 6,000-acre farm.

Others who met with the governor and State Commissioner of Agriculture G. Bryan Patrick, Jr. were Ron Townsend, of Anderson; Roger B. Flowers, of Summerton; Robert D. Youmans, of Furman; Leslie Kindal, of Pinewood; Ed Young, of Florence; J.H. Lunn, of Florence and F.L. Boyd, of Rock Hill. Gramling, Kirkland and Connelly were also in the group. Farm Bureau chief Harry S. Bell was also there.

Perhaps the signs on the tractors told the farmer's story best. The signs read, "Give us parity, or give us up." "Our kids eat, will yours?" "Hell no, we won't grow." "Farmers have been milked for a long time, but you can't drink it." "Red tractor, red bank account." "Parity, not chairty."

Bob Youmans, a Furman farmer, said, "We are entitled to a 100 per cent paycheck, just like anyone else. Farmers don't want to substitute credit for profit."

A Colleton County woman, who said, "Just say I'm a farmer's wife," agreed that something just had to be done.

Farmers have been saying that for 50 years.

Perhaps, even mroe amazing than all those tractors on Main Street is the fact that the farmers, who no one thought would get it together, have started to do something.

Edgefield's History Studied

Vernon Burton, 30, spends hours poring over the records of the Caroliniana Library and the State Archives to make history come alive.

Specifically, the history of Edgefield County.

Burton, a Princeton Ph.D. and a Ninety Six native, believes Edgefield County is a microcosm of the rural South. By copying land records and other county documents, the bearded young scholar hopes to paint a picture of the day-to-day dealings of Edgefield Countians during Reconstruction.

Burton believes this portrait of Edgefield County a hundred years ago will say something about race relations, about rural areas and about where the South and the United States are today.

Burton's idea is not just some half-baked concept of "redneck history." It has the $19,000 blessing of the prestigious Rockefeller Foundation.

The grant, to last a year, will allow Burton time and expenses to go wherever he needs to to track down the interlocking parts of the Edgefield County puzzle.

"I needed a year off for study," Burton said. "I was kind of desperate for some kind of fellowship so I looked at a book about how to get grants."

"It suggested that you apply to the ones that are hardest to get. Then after they reject you, you can ask them for their comments about your proposal. When they send you the reader's comments, you can use those comments the next year in applying for a grant you think you might get."

Burton, now teaching at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, was amazed to learn he had won the Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Grant. Of 1300 applicants, 35 were chosen.

"I thought I wouldn't get it, because it usually goes to the older, distinguished professors," he said.

Burton believes his background of growing up in Ninety Six gives him excellent experience for his study, which will later become a book. The town of Ninety Six once belonged to the Edgefield District he is studying.

"I'm from a rural background myself," he said. "I've done farm work all my life. I even owned a mule once. I don't know how many historians there are that plowed with a mule."

"While I was in high school, I worked in a cotton mill for two years," he said. Burton's next project will be a study of Southern mill development, "how the social structure has been changed by the technological development in the cotton mills."

Meanwhile, Burton has his hands full with Edgefield County.

To get warmed up for his task, Burton flew to Paris recently to speak to an international conference of historians at the College of France. He was the only speaker on American history. His topic, "Agricultural Production and Social Structure in Rural America."

Burton and Dr. Robert C. McMath of Georgia Tech are editing a book together on "Southern Communities in the Nineteenth Century." "We have a dream of a rural studies center."

Burton, McMath and other scholars feel like rural areas have been slighted by traditional historians.

"I think American social historians have put the cart before the horse," Burton said. "American historians got interested in urban turmoil and problems of urban areas. There were so many scholars studying urban areas that most of our social science historical models are studies of urban areas.

"But urban areas are made up from rural areas. We haven't done the studies of rural areas. I think race relations are deeply rooted in the Southern soil, not the urban areas."

PHOTO BY DONNA BISE

A farm in South Carolina waits for the coming of spring.

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quid pro quo

Cauthen Media Center

By Phyllis H. Womick

The dedication of the John K. Cauthen Educational Media Center took place November 3, on the Francis Marion College Campus.

The "media plaza" is impressive in the equipment and facilities it offers to assist in teaching, including color production facilities which included both fixed and portable cameras, and editing system for electronic assembly of video taped segments into finished programs, a recital hall seeting 200 persons to be utilized for both vocal and instrumental presentations and rehearsals and a planetarium which can accomodate 73 persons under a 33 foot dome.

"In the early part of 1973, when Francis Marion College was seeking approval to build its Media Center, few people understood the scope and advantage of an instructional center of this type. It was John Cauthen who took the initiative in explaining to the Commission on Higher Education the value of such a building."

"It seems a natural choice," says College President Walter D. Smith, "to name this new facility in honor of John Cauthen. No one was closer to pioneering educational media in South Carolina than he, and his specific contributions to Francis Marion College were also quite considerable. He assisted area citizens in their efforts to establish the college as a four-year state-supported institution, and continued to help with the development of the college until his death in 1973."

One cannot stop here nor begin here in describing John Cauthen's contributions to education in South Carolina.

For Cauthen contributed to and served South Carolina in many areas throughtout his life.

Cauthen was chairman of the Advisory Commission on Higher Education in 1969 when the General Assembly passed legislation giving the Higher Education Commission permanent status rather than advisory status. Cauthen became the first chairman of the newly formed commission and remained a member until his death.

Having been denied the opportunity of a college education could very well have been the primary reason for Cauthen's interest in education. Nonetheless, "his most burning concern", stated his son Henry Cauthen during the dedication, "was to improve educational opportunities for all South Carolina citizens". And in recognition, of his accomplishments in improving educational opportunities he was awarded honorary doctorate degrees by both Clemson and Lander colleges.

At age 19 he became a reporter for the Charleston **News and Courier,** and later the editor of the **Columbia Record.** After 14 years he left the newspaper business to become secretary to Governor J. Emile Harley and his successor, R.H. Jeffries.

Harley, who was so ill that he was forced to remain in the executive mansion most of the time, placed great trust in Cauthen's leadership capabilities. In 1941, it was Cauthen, instead of the Governor, who delivered the State of the State Address.

In 1935 he became executive Vice-President of the S.C. Textile Manufacturers Association, a position he held until his retirement in 1971.

As early as the late 1940's he was interested in the protection of the environment. In the study of South Carolina's water pollution problems, he was one of the three member committee drafting the water pollution control laws, helping to establish the State Water Pollution Board in 1950 and for four years served as a member of the board.

Again he was appointed to a three-member committee and assisted in drafting the 21 million dollar state ports program making Charleston one of the more outstanding ports in the country.

But in the area of education, his greatest interest, he made his greatest contribution in the field of educational television.

In 1958, Mr. Cauthen was attracted to the value of television in education and was credited for initiating the movement which established a state-wide educational television system in South Carolina, that today is regarded as one of the finest in the world. He was a member of the S.C. Educational Television Commission from its inception in 1959.

In February, 1970, John W. Macy, Jr., President of the Corporation for public Broadcasting spoke at a "satellite dinner" honoring the General Assembly of "the state that dared to launch and promote a state-wide educational broadcasting project.". The program was bounced off a communications satellite to a cooperating station in California where the signal was received, "loud and clear".

(Continued on page seven)

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Legal Notices

COMPLAINT JURY
OPEN ACCOUNT
State of South Carolina
County of Richland
In The Richland County Court
Texaco, Inc.,
Plaintiff,
vs.
Cynthia D. Kaylor, a/k/a/
Cynthia Kaylor Barber,
Defendant.
TO THE DEFENDANT ABOVE NAMED:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to answer the Complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your Answer to the said Complaint on the subscriber at his office, 386 St. Andrews Road, Columbia, South Carolina, within twenty (20) days after the service thereof, exclusive of the date of such service and if you fail to answer the Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Craig S. Kelly
Attorney for the Plaintiff
Columbia, South Carolina
25 day of Oct., 1977

NOTICE

TO THE DEFENDANT ABOVE NAMED:

YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the original Summons and Complaint in the above entitled action were filed in the Office of the Clerk of Court for Richland County, the object and prayer of which is to obtain relief specified in the Complaint.

Craig S. Kelly
Attorney for the Plaintiff
Columbia, South Carolina
28 day of Oct., 1977.
12/16

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Forrest L. Wheeler deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

The South Carolina
National Bank, Executor
P.O. box 168,
P.O. Box 168,
Columbia, S.C. 29020
Columbia, S.C.
October 27, 1977
12/16

SUMMONS
State of South Carolina
County of Richland
IN THE FAMILY COURT FOR THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Willis Melvin Butler,
Plaintiff,
-vs-
Geraldine Rivers Butler,
Defendant.
TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT IN THIS ACTION:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office at 924 Hampton Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29202, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

This the 1st day of December, 1977.

Robert L. Hallman, Jr.
Attorney for Plaintiff
John R.T. Major
Clerk of Court

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Summons and Complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of Court for Richland County on December 1, 1977, the object and prayer of which is to obtain the relief stated in the complaint.

ROBERT L. HALLMNA,
ROBERT L. HALLMAN, JR.
Attorney for Plaintiff
Columbia, S.C.
December 1, 1977
12/23

SUMMONS
State of South Carolina
County of Richland
IN THE FAMILY COURT
Sheila Barbrey Waller,
Plaintiff,
vs.
Randall Jay Waller,
Defendant.
TO THE DEFENDANT ABOVE NAMED:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to answer the Complaint in this aciton, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your Answer to the said Complaint on the subscribers at their offices, 1320 Washington Street, P.O. Box 11628, Columbia, South Carolina within twenty (20) days after service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to Answer the Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for relief demanded in the Complaint.

DATED at Columbia, South Carolina on the 29th day of November, 1977.

KENNEDY & PRICE, ATTORNEYS
BY: Benoni O. Reynolds

NOTICE OF FILING COMPLAINT

State of South Carolina
County of Richland
IN THE FAMILY COURT
Sheila Barbrey Waller,
Plaintiff,
vs.
Randy Jay Waller,
Defendant.
TO THE DEFENDANT ABOVE NAMED:

YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the original Summons and Complaint in the above entitled aciton were filed on the 2nd day of December 1977 in the Office of the Clerk of Family Court for Richland County, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a divorce, a vinculo matrimonii, and other relief as set forth in the Complaint.

Benoni O. Reynolds
Attorney for the Plaintiff
Columbia, South Carolina
December 2, 1977
12/23

Summons
In the Family Court
Fifth Judicial Circuit
State of South Carolina
County of Richland
Ex Parte: Frank L. Christian, III
Petitioner,
In Re: Mary Ann McNayr Christian,
Petitioner
-vs-
Frank L. Christian, III,
Respondent.
TO THE RESPONDENT ABOVE NAMED:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to answer the Petition in this action, the original of which is filed with the Clerk of the Family Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said Petition on the subscriber at his offices at 131 Morninghill Drive, Columbia, South Carolina, within twenty (20) days after the service hereof, exclusive of the date of such service; and if you fail to answer the Peition within the time aforesaid; the Petitioner will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Petition.

FRANK L. CHRISTIAN, III
ATTORNEY FOR THE EX PARTE PETITIONER
Columbia, South Carolina
December 2, 1977.

Clerk of the Family Court
Fifth Judicial Circuit

ORDER FOR PUBLICATION

The whereabouts of Mary Ann McNayr Christian being unknown after diligent search, it is ordered that she be served by publication in a newspaper of general circulation.

Clerk of the Family Court
Fifth Judicial Cirucit
Columbia, South Carolina
12/30

NOTICE

To Whom It May Concern:

Please take notice that the undersigned will apply to the Secretary of State in less than three (3) days from the date of this notice for a non-profit religious corporation under the name of Light of The World Broadcasting, Inc. with its principle place of business at 159 Van Arsdale Drive, West Columbia, South Carolina.

Charles T. Humphries
President
12/6

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(continued from page six)

The program transmitted to California was the "first public television broadcast by satellite between two points in the United states."

In his speech to the General Assembly, Mr. Macy stated, "The South Carolina Education Television network, your communications creation, has proven itself one of the nation's most innovative and socially constructive public television systems. South Carolina has earned the right to this honor."

From its beginning at Dreher High School, Henry Cauthen, son of John Cauthen has been a prime mover in the development of S.C. Educational Television system and has served as President and General Manager of SCETV since 1965.

He is responsible for the creation of the Southern Educational Communications Association and the University of Mid-America, of which he is on the Board of Directors. He also serves on the Board of Directors of the Educational Resources Foundation; and is active in public television at the national level.

The elder son, John Cauthen, Jr. Followed his father's career in textiles with Burlington Mills in 1959. While working with Burlington he invented several automated production control devices for the textile industry which were patented under his name. He joined Spring Mills in June 1977 as corporate vice-president of textile manufacturing.

Cauthen's wife, Deloris, is a painter; an exceptional artist whose work was recently exhibited in the Columbia Museum of Art, as part of the first "3-Woman" Show ever held at the museum.

There comes a time in most everyone's life when they realize the limitations of time. A lifetime is all the time we need, to do what we have to do for ourselves, but how much time is left to contribute to others varies with the individual. Cauthen was an individual whose life of public service is an example, an exception and a wonder.

On June 6, 1971, The State expressed these words in an editorial concerning John Cauthen: "When GOOD things -- progressive, forward-looking things-- have happened n South Carolina during the last three decades, the fine hand of John K. Cauthen, more often than not, could be detected guiding and shaping events from the background."

Always from the background, John Cauthen's hand reached out to place his touch upon the state that he loved.

It should be a comfort to South Carolinians, for whom John Cauthen created so many opportunities that his beliefs in the potential of Educational television and his dreams of the progress that it will bring South Carolina will be carried on through the John K. Cauthen Educational Media Center.

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31 - 35 words	3.07	5.35	7.72	9.82	12.11	14.36
36 - 40 words	3.51	6.10	8.86	11.23	13.86	16.42
41 - 45 words	3.95	6.88	9.96	12.64	15.62	18.47
46 - 50 words	4.39	7.65	11.07	14.04	17.82	20.57
51 - 55 words	4.82	8.59	12.15	15.44	19.04	22.57
56 - 60 words	5.27	9.16	13.26	16.85	20.79	24.62
61 - 65 words	5.71	9.94	14.39	18.25	22.55	26.73
66 - 70 words	6.15	10.69	15.50	19.66	24.30	28.78
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